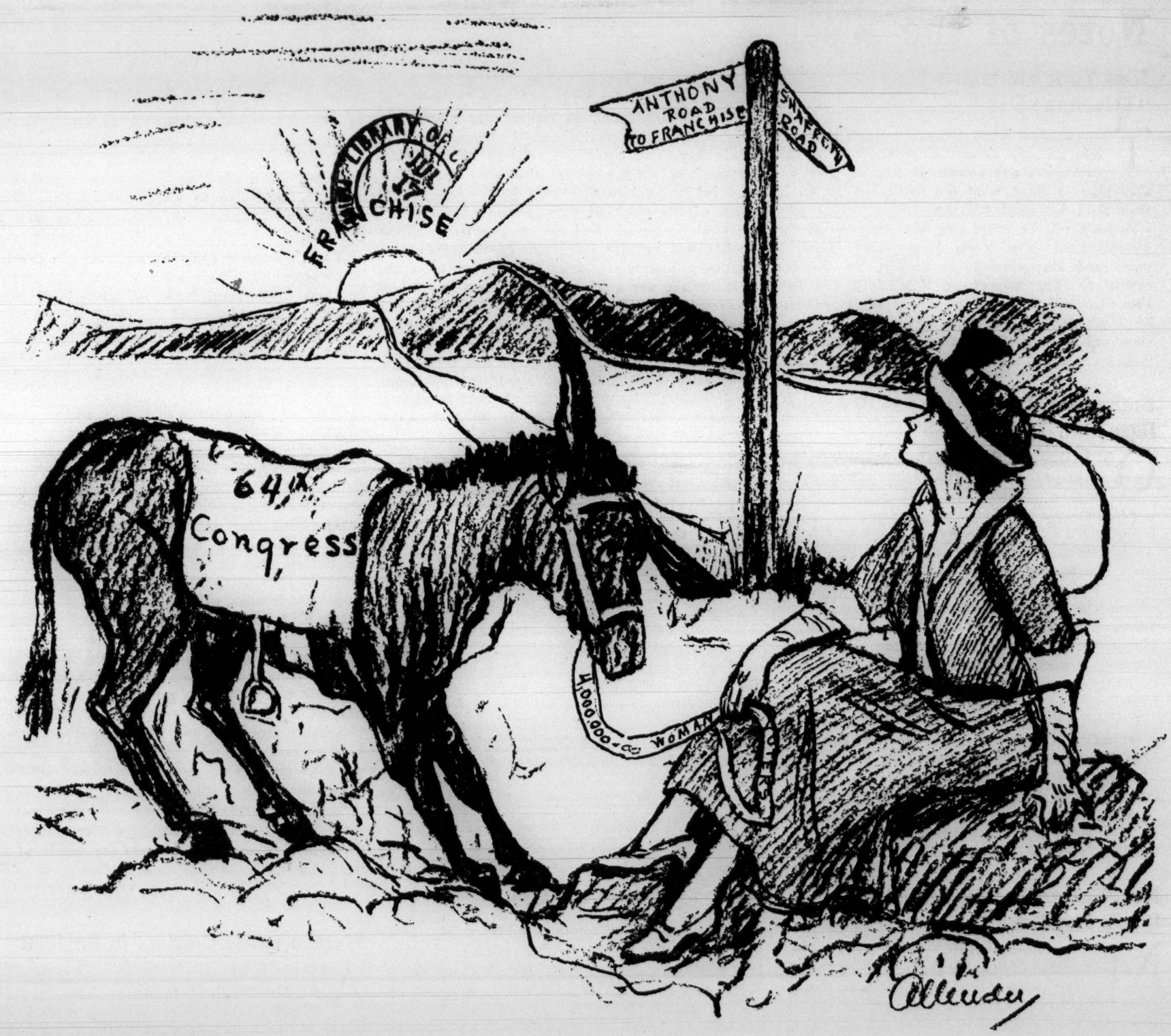
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JULY 17, 1915



Drawn by Nina E. Allender.

The "Anthony" and "Shafroth" Suffrage Amendments

Suffragist: "But I can't get the old dear to take both roads at once!"

Vol. III JULY 17, 1915 No. 29

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Notes of the Week

New York Suffragists Fix "Telephone Day"

THE Empire State Campaign Committee has selected July 25 as "telephone day" for the suffragists and announces that on that day they plan to show what the telephone can do in their fight for equal suffrage.

Appeals will be made over the telephone to the governors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts to support the suffrage campaign. The mayors of New York and San Francisco will be asked to deliver short speeches by telephone. On that day every suffragist in this state will be required to call up two men and urge them to vote for the suffrage amendment this fall.

Suffragists Invade the Philadelphia Base Ball Park

ON JULY 7, with yellow banners and badges flying, suffragists invaded the Philadelphia baseball park. The Philadelphia *North American* (July 8) said: "Every seat on the bleachers occupied by a man, represented a vote for the woman suffrage amendment at the polls in November. The man at the bat was not a batter, but a voter. The pitcher assumed the colossal importance of one who can drop a ballot in the box on November 3. The dusty figures that slid to base had the kingly prerogative of ruling over the destinies of the envious women who sat enthroned in boxes, surrounded by waving yellow flags and fluttering pennants."

The suffragists distributed rainbow flyers to the great baseball crowd, and in the middle of the game Miss Margaret Foley, of Boston, the first woman who has ever spoken in Philadelphia on the diamond, gave, in the words of the *North American*, a "straight-from-the-shoulder, fair-play suffrage talk that hit home and got a hearty shout of understanding from the crowds."

Mrs. Berger Elected School Board Head

MRS. META BERGER was last week elected president of the Milwaukee School Board. The action of the board gives Mrs. Berger the distinction of being the first woman in America to preside over a school system of the magnitude of Milwaukee's.

Catholics Form Suffrage Union

ONE of the biggest booms the suffrage movement has received in Philadelphia was launched at the initial public meeting and reception given on July 9, by the Catholic Woman Suffrage League in its headquarters, room 403 North American Building.

Upward of 200 women gathered from the Catholic parishes of the city, met with state organizers, speakers and leaders of the Woman Suffrage party and discussed their part in the campaign.

Though the Catholic women have had an organization for only a few weeks, and opened headquarters a little more than a week ago, Friday's gathering was an indication of the strong hold the movement has taken upon them.

"Woman a Princess"

THE *New Republic* comments as follows on Cardinal Gibbons' statement that "the ballot would drag woman from her domestic duties into the arena of politics and rob her of much of her charm, goodness and true influence:—she is, indeed, a princess, but her God-given rule should lie in domestic and gentler fields and ways:"—"Such remarks are useful only in anti-suffrage controversy where anything seems to be good enough. In other fields they might sound less relevant. Saleswomen, approaching their employer through a delegation, and informing him that such long hours robbed them of too much of their charm, goodness and true influence, might find him unsympathetic. Your cook would surprise you if she based her demand for more than every other Sunday out upon the fact that she was a princess. Your laundress, when you reproach her for a policy of frightfulness in her warfare upon your evening shirts, might not be wholly successful if she answered, "Mine is a God-given rule." Unless these things are thoroughly understood Cardinal Gibbons' words may do harm. Their applicability, such as it is, is only to women regarded as voting or not voting. Applied to the rest of life they mean even less."

Men and Women Tie For Principalship

A TIE vote was cast in Philadelphia on July 9 when the question of appointing the principal for the Southern High School for Girls came before the Joint Committee of Higher Schools of the Board of Education.

Five votes apiece were cast for Dr. Lucy Langdon Wilson, whose candidacy is espoused by the women teachers and various women's organizations; and for Professor William E. Gray, of the Central High School. After two ballots, each resulting similarly, the committee adjourned. The Philadelphia *North American*, July 10, says, "Chief of the objections against Dr. Wilson and about the only one, for her scholarship is unquestioned, is the fact that she is a woman, although she is admitted to have made a success of the evening school for girls which she organized."

Chivalry Again

A GEORGIA woman who has for four years tried in vain to gain admission to the state bar, has again appealed to the courts, according to a statement in the *Trenton Times* (July 9). She is Mrs. Minna Anderson Hale. Mrs. Hale has had a degree of bachelor of laws and was graduated from the Atlanta Law School in 1911. Nevertheless, she has been persistently debarred from practice in her home state.

The National Register of Men and Women Workers in England

THE English suffrage papers make interesting and varied comments on the bill providing for a registration of men and women workers between the ages of 15 and 65, with information as to the capacity of each for national service.

The *Irish Citizen* (July 3) says: " We are to have a 'National Registration.' The *Times*, true to its anti-suffrage and anti-feminist past, never fails to drag women into any scheme where there is the element of compulsion and it congratulates itself upon the success of its efforts to have women included in the 'National Register.' The only register they are to be excluded from by right of the inherent weakness of their sex and the inherent 'chivalry' of man, is the Parliamentary Register. . . .

"On the last occasion that a census was taken, numbers of women refused to furnish any information and held up the government by resisting in such large numbers that no action could be taken against the recalcitrants. Women have now a splendid opportunity to force the government to grant them citizenship."

Votes for Women (July 2) says: "They (women) are fit to be registered but not to have a voice in the use or purpose of a Register! It is both pitiful and terrible that the government will not realize the ideal of national unity, and so strengthen the state by extending to English women the liberty for the maintenance of which English men are fighting."

The Suffragette (July 2) comments in the contrary sense: "While a number of men, employers and workers, have caused dangerous delays in the equipment of our soldiers and the supply of munitions, women make but one demand—and that is to serve. They need no urging, no explanation, no persuasion to bring them to the point of national service. . . .

"This war will be won or lost by British women. In other words, the industrial employment of women is the only means of securing men enough for our fighting forces and enough munitions for their use in the field. Read this from the neutral correspondent of the *Times*, who has just returned from Germany: 'Forty per cent. of the workers engaged in the manufacture of high explosives, of shells and in the packing of cartridges are women. They form 15 per cent. of the "hands" occupied in the making of harness, saddles, bridles and other leather goods used for military purposes; 50 per cent. of the makers of tents, shelters, haversacks and other equipment; 33 per cent. of the workers in pharaceutical industries; 15 per cent. of the surgical instrument makers; and 20 per cent. of the field glass producers. Seventy-five per cent. of all the employees in the tinned meat and conserve factories working exclusively on army contracts are women; a similar number are engaged in textile mills providing the clothing of the soldiers; as are 70 per cent. of the tobacco workers.'

"Mr. Lloyd George truly says that 'victory or defeat in this war depends upon the supply of the munitions which the rival countries can produce.'"

Women Letter Carriers in England

A NUMBER of women have already been engaged in England to act as letter carriers, according to a statement recently made in the House of Commons by the Postmaster General, Mr. Herbert Samuel.

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Professor Beard on the Anthony and Shafroth Amendments

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. BEARD, Associate Professor of Politics, University of Columbia, addressed a letter of which a portion is quoted below, in answer to a communication comparing the Anthony and Shafroth amendments.

These two measures are proposed amendments to the United States Constitution. The older and simpler amendment, drafted by Susan B. Anthony in 1875, and now known by her name, forbids disfranchisement because of sex. The other amendment, proposed by Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, in 1914, would establish the initiative and referendum in each state on the subject of woman suffrage.

Professor Beard is one of the foremost authorities on constitutional history in this country. He is the author of "An Economic Interpretation of the United States Constitution," a book recognized as epoch-making on its appearance in 1913; "The Supreme Court and the Constitution;" "American Government and Politics;" in collaboration with Birl E. Schults, "Documents on the State-Wide Initiative, Referendum and Recall;" and many other historical studies.

Professor Beard writes:

"With reference to the objections which you urge to the Susan B. Anthony amendment, I must say that they do not seem convincing to me. The "serious constitutional question" which you raise against it can of course be brought against the Shafroth or any other amendment. How long will the amendment stay submitted—does it remain forever submitted—does an adverse vote bar further consideration? These are not objections to the Anthony amendment, but to all constitutional amendments, including the one which the National Association is pushing. One of these questions has been answered; namely, when a state rejected an amendment it may at a later date approve the same. I think sound opinion would hold that an amendment remains indefinitely before the legislatures for ratification. But I repeat, all this is beside the point, for it applies to the National Association's amendment as well as to the Anthony amendment and should therefore be dismissed entirely as not bearing on the point, but adding an element of confusion.

"The merits of the two measures call for more discussion than I can give them at the present time, but there are two or three considerations to which I should like to call your attention.

"The first of these is that the Shafroth amendment is hardly less an interference with states' rights than the Anthony amendment in that it informs a state how its constitution shall be amended as to one important matter over which it now has complete control. While it may obviate some states' rights' objections, it permits men to dodge the issue of the merits of woman suffrage; it enables them to say that they voted for the woman's amendment when in their hearts they hate the cause of woman suffrage and are glad to shelve it this way by passing it on to the states where it now rests in fact. How can a national suffrage amendment ever be urged if the Shafroth amendment is passed? The politicians will say: "We passed your amendment and put the issue up to the states. Now let us alone." They want to be let alone on the merits of suffrage.

"The second of my objections to the Shafroth amendment is that it introduces the principle of the initiative and referendum which is not acceptable in a great majority of the states and which is, in the more conservative East, more vigorously opposed than woman suffrage. Why complicate the issue by this highly controversial element? Of course, Mr. Shafroth does not care, because in his state the principle has been approved, but what about the East in which direct legislation is utterly rejected?

"The third of my objections is that the Shafroth amendment does not promise much material help to the women, because the submission of the issue to the voters is a relatively easy matter in most of the states. It has been shown by practice that the legislatures in many states have been ahead of the education of the voters in this matter. Witness the number of submissions which have met with defeat. I believe that wherever the cause is strong and there is likelihood of carrying the day, a submission of the question can be readily secured. There are only a very few states whose constitutions are not easily amended. These you have enumerated. Even granting for the sake of argument that in half a dozen states the cause would be materially aided by the Shafroth amendment, the grave objections to it outweigh the advantages.

"Believing, therefore, that the Shafroth amendment is a flat abandonment of the principle of national suffrage, and a limitation of the issue to states, and is further highly objectionable to a large majority of states which reject the initiative and referendum idea, I am compelled to oppose its passage by every means within my power. . . .

"Finally, in my opinion, woman suffrage is now becoming a national party issue. The rivalry between candidates for nomination and between parties for election, in view of the number of women voters and the number of Eastern men who favor the cause, will commit all of the great parties to woman suffrage very soon. Then the national amendment will come quickly. . . .

"It is true that time alone can positively decide which organization is right in its methods. But it would seem now that there is room for both associations, providing the National Association does not abandon the Anthony amendment—which would be in fact surrendering national woman suffrage. There is room for both state and national work, for work with parties and work against parties and work outside of parties. I believe that the hour has struck for committing the great parties to a straight national amendment. It is true that such an amendment must be ratified by the states, but the party organizations in control of the state legislatures can be held as responsible as the national party organization in Congress. The rapid advance of the cause in the states, the rapid advance of the cause among national party leaders, these things portend speedy victory all along the line. . . ."

Ex-Senator Bailey on National Woman Suffrage

THE fighting spirit of the suffrage movement today was splendidly expressed by former Senator Leon O. Bailey, of New York, at a suffrage meeting held in Bronxville on July 2.

Mr. Bailey, who is keenly interested in the work and policy of the Congressional Union, was for twenty-three years the partner of Senator Kern, of Indiana, now Democratic floor leader in the Senate. Mr. Bailey believes that the disfranchisement of women is a radical defect in the United States Constitution, which should be corrected by the immediate adoption of a federal suffrage amendment.

"The Declaration of Independence," Mr. Bailey said in part, "makes no reference to sex, but speaks of 'the right of the people.' The Great Charter granted over seven hundred years ago in no way limits the fundamental and inherent rights that belong to every human being, to the male alone.

"* * * Men have boldly appropriated to themselves a power, under the form of 'government,' to which they have *never been entitled*—especially under governments such as ours, where liberty and equality are the essential and basic elements of its foundation. They have thus far maintained this stolen preference by brute force, greatly to their dishonor and discredit. They have subjugated human beings of equal mental and moral attributes, to an undeserved, subordinate political position.

"Correctly speaking, it is not for men to *grant* the right of suffrage. From the days of the Revolution and in harmony with the language and spirit of the Declaration of Independence, suffrage has been women's inalienable right, the same as is the enjoyment of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' Men have openly *deprived* women of the exercise of a privilege to which, in good morals, they have always been entitled. The message of universal equality despatched to *the people* by the heroes of 1776, has been intercepted and never delivered to *one-half of the people* for whom it was intended.

"On this question our federal Constitution does not reflect the comprehensive statement of human rights which belong to *all the people* as contemplated and set forth in that bulwark of liberty decreed to the world by our Revolutionary forefathers. The Declaration of Independence in no place records any discrimination based on *sex*. In framing our Constitution the variation, which can scarcely be attributed to oversight, must have been based upon ancient prejudice. In any event, the use of the word 'male' was employed in disregard of the earlier and more solemn declaration, and constitutes a wrong which should be corrected by amending the very instrument in which the error occurs. Were it possible, in making the change, it would be a happy circumstance to do so by a *'nunc pro tunc'* entry, thus emphasizing the fact that it was not an amendment, but merely the correction of an error to the end that the Constitution should bear evidence of a right existing and intended from the day of its adoption. In so doing, there would be no violation of the doctrine of states' rights, nor would it be an attempt to graft on to our organic law a subject not treated on therein in the first instance. Plainly, under every rule of construction, the quick and appropriate remedy should be sought in Washington, in accordance with the methods prescribed in that document. . . .

"Within our day it took a long and bloody war to strike the shackles from 4,000,000 negroes and to bestow upon them a political right which we still absurdly withhold from our mothers, wives and daughters, who alone in this particular are classified with infants, imbeciles and men convicted of crime. But the progress of reason—the dissemination of truth—the establishment of plain justice and common decency to the brave women of our country—our equals in intellect, in loyalty, in patriotism, in industry and, indeed, our teachers in solving many of the complex problems of wholesome laws and good government—is about to be accomplished; and for the cause of liberty and the preservation of 'human rights,' this result will constitute a far more glorious victory than did the guns of the Civil War."

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Programs

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. BEARD, in an interesting letter quoted on page 3 of this issue, in which he compares the Shafroth and the Anthony amendments, says:

"There is room for both state and national work, for work with parties and work against parties and work outside of parties." This is beautifully and comprehensively true.

Work outside of parties is always valuable. At the present time the members of the Congressional Union are carrying on this type of campaign mainly. They are sending deputations to every Senator and Member of the House of Representatives, Republican, Democratic, Socialist, and Progressive, and urging his support of the federal suffrage amendment.

"There is work to be done," Mr. Beard says too, "against parties." This is true, but this type of work is of no value excepting at one time, at election time. Then parties have to be measured up on their record, and made to feel the consequences of what they have done or have failed to do. Between elections, when one party or the other is established in power, there is nothing to be gained from opposing either of them.

Work within parties is extremely useful at the present time, particularly work within the Democratic party, since it is the Democratic party that controls committee action in the Senate and House and influences a majority of the votes in both branches of Congress.

Here the influence of Democratic women who sincerely believe in the Susan B. Anthony amendment can be of immense help. Now is their opportunity to persuade the leaders of the Democratic party of the wisdom of espousing the national enfranchisement of women. Any party that assists the passage of the Anthony amendment through Congress will enlist the gratitude of the country for generations to come, and will add immeasurably to that moral influence which is its own deepest and most abiding source of strength.

A loyal Democrat could do no greater service to Democracy than to use his last ounce of strength in enlisting the help of his party for national equal suffrage. It would be absurd for Democrats, men or women, to resent the slowness of the Democratic party in assisting the suffrage movement in Congress. All parties are slow to act, and need an immense amount of pushing before they can be got fairly over the border line that divides action from inaction.

No group can be so powerful in helping us to capture the Democratic machine as the Democratic group. They are the ones in the position to do three-fourths of our work. To hang back because the Democrats hang back would be to abandon forever the hope that their party will be the one to usher in the day of the national enfranchisement of women. The more loyal a Democrat is, the more ardently he should strive to secure from his party leaders favorable action on this question of the political equality of men and women throughout the United States.

Suffragists' Interview With M. Bryan

MR. BRYAN gave an immense amount of silent advice to suffragists in a very brief interview he had with them at the Panama-Pacific Exposition last week.

It is instructive in the first place that he considered it an unpardonable sin for suffragists to have opposed his party, although he did not consider it at all an unpardonable sin for his party to have opposed woman suffrage.

Mr. Bryan's resentment at women's opposition to the Democratic party last November is the more astonishing in view of his own criticism of the policy of his party on a point of capital importance, a point so fundamental that he was obliged to cut his official connection with the party in order to be free to criticize it publicly.

The difference is that, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, the attitude of the United States on the question of war is a matter of capital importance, and the attitude of the United States on the national enfranchisement of women is not a matter of capital importance.

To be sure, he stated in speeches that world suffrage means world peace, but the moral significance of a movement is not the thing that determines its importance in Mr. Bryan's eyes. It is the stage it has reached in the field of practical politics.

"I never pioneer in reforms," said Mr. Bryan. "I always wait until people are ready for it." Evidently the suffrage movement, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, should still be allowed to simmer. Our best plan, according to this leader of men, is "not to be in too much haste, to have patience and to wait until women's ethical view of things becomes appreciated by men."

"It is not important to know at what time suffrage will come. The main thing is to know that some day it will come. Woman suffrage," says Mr. Bryan, "is one of my political children." How comforting it is for women to know that their right to self-government is viewed by Mr. Bryan with so fatherly an eye, which will watch with benevolence its slow growth to maturity.

The trouble with Mr. Bryan is that he does not really believe we have the right to self-government, or else he does not know what freedom means. If he did, he would not try to astonish us with the wonderful record of the Democrats in reducing the tariff and establishing an improved banking system. He merely thinks that it will be quite desirable that at some future day women's ethical view of things should be appreciated by men to such an extent that the men may extend to them, of course without sacrificing any other political opinion or any material advantage whatever, a share in our democratic institutions.

Women's hope of speedy victory lies in their entire repudiation of such a view of the suffrage movement.

Mr. Bryan at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN declared at the first morning session of the National Council of Women Voters at the Civic Auditorium Thursday that world suffrage would finally bring about world peace. But when Mrs. Sara Bard Field, a member of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, from Portland, Oregon, met him outside the hall to ask him on behalf of her organization which is working for the passage of the national suffrage amendment, to speak for that organization, the peace advocate grew ruffled. Members of the Congressional Union were attending the Convention for the purpose of getting an endorsement of their amendment.

"Madam," said Mr. Bryan, "I would never speak for your organization. I would never move one inch to speak for a body of women that had opposed the Democratic party."

Mrs. Field, remembering Mr. Bryan's recent resignation because he disagreed with the administration's policy, asked him if he believed in standing by his party, right or wrong.

Ignoring the point, Mr. Bryan said, "The Democratic party, at the expense of labor and tribulation of spirit, has taken up and solved the two paramount issues before the country—tariff and currency reform; and any body of women which opposed a party making such a record has not my support."

"But you said," persisted Mrs. Field, "that world suffrage meant world peace; and yet you frown upon a body of women who are striving to bring about freedom for women in the most direct way, with the least expenditure of time and money, merely using the political tactics men have always used."

"The Lord does not ask you to do the impossible," said Mr. Bryan with his bland smile.

"He does," said Mrs. Field. "He has always called upon Abrahams to sacrifice Isaacs on the altar; Davids to fight Goliaths, and little Gideon's bands to vanquish mighty cities."

To this Mr. Bryan made a strange reply. "How much money did you people get from the Republican party for this campaign against the Democrats?" he asked.

"Mr. Bryan," said Mrs. Field with emphasis—"The Congressional Union does not employ the methods of the old party politicians. We have never received a cent from any party; and should have used the same rebuke last November toward Republicans or Progressives or Prohibitionists if they had been in power last session and had denied women the right which you acknowledge to be just and which you say will be 'for the healing of the nations.'"

"I do not doubt your conscience in the matter," said Mr. Bryan, "but I do not agree with your method just because you are conscientious."

The members of the Congressional Union who accompanied Mrs. Field when she intercepted Bryan were Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton, of New York; Miss Iris Calderhead, of Lawrence, Kansas, the daughter of ex-Representative Calderhead; Miss Bertha Crone, of Omaha, Miss Ruth White, of Omaha, and Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, of New York.

Mrs. Field said afterward: "Mr. Bryan criticized the policy of the Congressional Union in opposing the Democratic party last November on the ground that this party had taken up what he called the 'paramount issues' before the country, namely tariff and currency reform. Yet Mr. Bryan has not hesitated to deliver a more telling rebuke to the leader of the Democratic party, and through him to the whole party, by criticizing the President's note to Germany, not alone by words, but by withdrawal from office at a critical time.

"Tariff and currency reform are not 'paramount issues' today. In the mind of the people war is the supreme issue. Of what avail is a low tariff and a regional bank system to the well-filled graveyard the world is fast becoming because the mothers of the race have not been given a right to speak in the halls of government and declare with the fathers the destiny of their sons?

"Mr. Bryan is as mistaken in thinking we are fighting Democrats as in assuming we are paid by Republicans. We are asking the help of the Democrats in effecting the great reform that Mr. Bryan thinks will do more than anything else to establish world peace."

Before seeing the members of the Congressional Union, Mr. Bryan addressed the National Council of Women Voters. The Commoner told the women not to be in too much haste.

"Have patience," he admonished them. I worked for twenty-one years to get the income tax. It came very slowly. I never pioneer in reforms. I always wait until the people are ready for them.

"I have several political children, of which woman suffrage is one.

"It is more important to know the tendency of the world toward suffrage, than at what time suffrage will come. Women have the ethical view of things, and this view is becoming appreciated by men."

Some New Congressional Union Workers

SPLENDID new workers are assisting in the organization of the convention of women voters in San Francisco, September 14, 15, and 16. The San Francisco *Bulletin* writes:

"Miss Iris Calderhead, of New York and Kansas, who has come to San Francisco to help organize the Congressional Union's Women Voters' Convention, has probably had the briefest and most dramatic suffrage career of any feminist in this country.

"A few weeks ago Miss Calderhead knew nothing of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, to which the Congressional Union pins its faith. Her conversion was sudden and thorough. After finishing a postgraduate course at Bryn Mawr, Miss Calderhead, who is the daughter of ex-Representative W. A. Calderhead, of Kansas, went to New York for rest and a gay time with friends.

'It was the merest accident that drew her one afternoon into the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in New York. She met Miss Doris Stevens . . . ; the talk lasted only twenty minutes. But when Miss Stevens asked casually: 'Won't you go to San Francisco to help us organize for the great women voters' convention?' quite in the tone she would have asked, 'Won't you post this letter?' Miss Calderhead demonstrated that she was of the stuff of which militants are made.

"'I'll have to go home and pack and wire for money,' was her quiet response. In less than twelve hours she had started for California. She's here now, and will be in the thick of a convention of women voters that promises to make history.

"One of the principal things she is to attempt will be the conversion of her own sorority sisters to national suffrage. Miss Calderhead is a Pi Beta Phi and the Pi Phis hold their national convention at the exposition next week. She expects not only to meet numbers of old friends but induce the great bevy of college girls to work for the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

MISS VIVIAN PIERCE, who is acting as press chairman for the Congressional Union at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has had a brilliant and changeful career, and developed an astonishing amount of experience in political and publicity work.

Miss Pierce, who was born in San Diego, began to do newspaper work in Los Angeles when she was seventeen. For a time she worked for the *Journal;* then did "free-lance stuff" for most of the Los Angeles papers until she began to work for the Los Angeles *Herald,* then a Democratic paper edited by Yost.

A year before the great fire, Miss Pierce went to San Francisco and wrote feature stories for the *San Francisco Call,* the *Chronicle* and the *Daily News.* She took an active part in the suffrage campaign which ended in the victory of equal suffrage in California.

When Senator La Follette went to California, which has a Presidential primary, Miss Pierce was assigned by the Scripps' papers to report on his campaign in that state. With Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop, Miss Pierce campaigned the whole state with Senator La Follette's party. Shortly afterward Miss Pierce was prominently connected with the Weller recall movement, which resulted in the recall of Judge Weller, a police magistrate, on account of his evil attitude toward cases involving girls. During the last national election in 1914, Miss Pierce was a member of the publicity staff of Governor Johnson, writing for the labor papers. Her knowledge of national and state political situations and of the "inside stories" of municipal administration is very wide. Miss Pierce has extraordinary capacity for devoting herself to big and struggling causes.

In conclusion, Miss Pierce says of herself: "I have the most wonderful mother in the world. She is a Parsee and has never been spoiled by America."

MISS ELSA UELAND is one of the vigorous young workers assisting the Union in the building up of sentiment in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which will be irresistable when Congress reassembles next December.

Miss Ueland is the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Andreas Ueland, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Ueland is President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. Her daughter has recently graduated from the University of Minnesota.

With Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, of Minneapolis, she is organizing her state for the Congressional Union, Miss Ueland taking the southern half of the state and Mrs. Hunter the northern. The work in Minnesota is going with a magnificent swing.

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Mrs. Pankhurst

THE greatest single figure in England today is the figure of Mrs. Pankhurst.

Long a rebel against the British Government, hunted almost to death by its agents, reviled by the press, she is now the government's strongest ally, and the chief speaker, among generals and cabinet ministers, at great political meetings.

In the face of this astonishing change, many women feel that they have lost the great leader of the English suffrage movement.

Yet it is a proof of the deep trust she has aroused that no one imagines Mrs. Pankhurst herself cares for popular favor or government honors. Right or wrong, she is fighting with her whole might in the service of what she conceives to be her immediate public duty. Her country is at war—she is striving to help her country win the war.

When that emergency is successfully over, no one doubts that she will return to the service of the suffrage cause with the same passion, that same determination, the same heroic valor that she has shown the world for the past decade.

Of her temporary abandonment of suffrage, however, Mrs. Pankhurst makes no secret.

"Yesterday," she said on June 17, "I was at Plymouth and I spoke at four meetings. A general said: 'You have done a better stroke for the cause than by all the suffrage meetings you ever had.' I am going to be perfectly frank with you,—if it was not going to help our cause, if not a single man told me he was influenced, we women who have led this Union would fight against the Germans to the end."

"The greatest need in our country today, if we are going to play our proper part in this great conflict," Mrs. Pankhurst said recently, "is that the nation as a whole shall be organized for national service." At this point she was interrupted by a suffragist at the back the hall. "Here is our Votes for Women friend again," said Mrs. Pankhurst calmly, amid laughter. "I wish she would show the adaptability of her sex and would realize that Votes for Women and all that Votes for Women means—which is a very much bigger thing than the vote itself—is at stake in this country (Loud Applause).—And that what we are asking for and working for and longing for is to preserve those institutions which would admit of women having the vote. If we lose this war then—and don't let us make any mistake about it—not only is the possibility of women voting going to disappear, but votes for men will be a thing of the past. There will be no such thing in this country."

It is amazing to think of Mrs. Pankhurst's saying, in answer to the perfectly reasonable protest of a disfranchised woman against compulsory registration, "Here is our Votes for Women friend again."

The laughter of the crowd, the applause of the sentiment that there are much bigger things than the vote—applause coming from men who have the vote and could share it now, but that they have no desire to share the smaller thing before asking for the greater—leaves small wonder that some English women have called Mrs. Pankhurst a "traitor" to the suffrage cause.

But of course Mrs. Pankhurst is not a traitor at all. She is a patriot devoted with a single mind to the traditions and institutions of the land in which she was born, and determined to preserve them against any foreign foe at all hazards.

Certainly if any human being has the right to ask that her fidelity to the suffrage movement be trusted, it is Mrs Pankhurst. Again and again she has shown herself ready to lay down her life for the cause of woman suffrage. Mrs. Pankhurst can say, with immense weight, "I am one of those people who at the right time and in the proper place, am prepared to fight for certain ideals of freedom and liberty, and would be willing to give my life for them; and although an individual life is a very small thing in itself, it is a very big thing to the person who happens to have that life as a personal possession."

It is because she is willing to lay down her life for liberty that she is also willing to put aside the object of her entire public career for her nation's power and independence, in its relation to other nations.

In her devotion to England, Mrs. Pankhurst is whole-hearted. "I think it was partly the sight of French patriotism when war broke out," she said in a speech quoted above, "that made me realize more than I had ever done before how deeply I loved my native land; and sent me home to serve it as far as I was allowed to serve it."

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst

Numbers of women in England today and numbers of working people feel it impossible not to protest against the injustice of the English Government to women and to the laboring classes. Even if they could forgive the past, it is hard to suffer patiently the unconquerable unfairness of the British mind toward women, at the very time that the greatest sacrifices are being demanded of them.

Yet the pages of the *Suffragette* loyally support the government—criticize them only because they do not call on women enough—do not utilize them enough in the service of the country.

At a meeting at the London Polytechnic on June 24, Mrs. Pankhurst said: "Speaking as a woman—with some men in the audience—I would like to tell them that women are eating their hearts out with desire to see their services utilized in this national emergency; . . . we realize that if this war is to be won, the whole energy of the nation, the whole intelligence of the nation and the whole capacity of the nation will have to be utilized in order to win it. . . .

"Imagine what women are thinking when they find that in Germany half a million women today are engaged in making ammunition—while 70,000 odd women who registered themselves at Easter at one single invitation of the Board of Trade, are only being utilized to the number of 2,000 for national service. Well, it is very difficult indeed for women to restrain their impatience. . . .

"I want to have the courage to say this afternoon deliberately that we are not taking our fair share in this colossal struggle, from any point of view. . . .

"Compare the part played by Great Britain with that of France. The danger at this present moment—a very much bigger danger than many of us realize—is that the German forces will break through the long line in Belgium and in France and make their way to the coast. What are we doing as compared with our Allies in that matter? We are responsible for about thirty miles of that vast line and the great French nation is responsible for five hundred miles. And what right have we to expect the French army to do more than ours, when every man and every woman and every child in the French nation is called upon to take part in the struggle? . . .

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, what I am saying this afternoon is not in unkind criticism of my native land. It is really because of my burning desire to make it plain to the only people who can deal with the situation, that we are ready as a nation to be organized and to do our part. . . ."

Mrs. Pankhurst, as a matter of fact, does not think of the present government when she speaks of "my native land." She thinks of the history of England, the "freedom that our forefathers have fought for."

There is only one thing she will not submit to—she will not see the forces of the nation—she will not see women's forces unutilized when the nation so sorely needs them.

"Don't press us too hard," said Mrs. Pankhurst, on June 24, with a touch of her old splendid defiance, "don't lead us to want to start an agitation again—for what purpose? To be allowed to serve our country. That is what it means, because we do mean to serve the country. We know we are needed. We can help; we know we ought to be utilized.

"We know we are going to lose this war unless we employ women as well as men in war service, and we do not mean to see the freedom that our forefathers have fought for, sacrificed, blindly sacrificed for want of our help."

Mrs. Pankhurst not only holds up the hands of the government. She talks plainly of their weakness in the face of the common danger: "Oh, for those past ten months that we have wasted," she cried. "If only we had some statesman, who having the courage to forget votes and forget elections, had made the splendid appeal to us at the very outset of the war! Why did they not trust the nation enough and tell them the truth? Why did they not forget their places in Parliament and come out and say, 'We are at the beginning of the greatest struggle that humanity has ever known. We are going to tell you what you have to do and we expect you to obey our orders.' I know we should have obeyed them."

To the men of England she sends a ringing call to arms: "I want to say to any men of fighting age who are strong enough to pass the doctor, go and do what you have always said it was your work to do—go and fight. Did they not come to our meetings and say that men ought to have the vote because they fought for their country and that women ought not to have it because they did not fight for the land?"

It is with the religion of nationalism that Mrs. Pankhurst is inspired. England and Germany are rival nations; of the two it is her own country—its traditions and political institutions—that she cherishes. Present injustices are small things compared with the continued existence of the glorious "British Empire."

The international ideal has no hold on Mrs. Pankhurst. After all, there *is* no international government; and only realities interest Mrs. Pankhurst's practical and powerful mind.

Her political ideas she shares with the mass of the English people; she is an embodiment of her race, in her practical sagacity, her narrow devotion to her country, her large imagination of its destiny. But she can lead her race to action by her deathless determination, her sympathy, her gift of speech, her power to convey emotion. She is a striking figure in her country's annals. In a country where men have jealously excluded women from political power, she is one of the great statesmen of her age.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Colorado

Headquarters: 324 *Seventeenth St., Denver.*
Organizer: *Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.*

IF EVER anybody received a royal welcome it was Miss Mabel Vernon, who has been assisting me, stopping over on her way to Utah, to begin organization there. While Miss Vernon was here we held two street meetings, attended by hundreds; at each meeting Miss Vernon asked the crowd to pass a resolution calling upon all Colorado representatives in the Senate and House, not merely to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, but *actually* to *work* for its passage at the next session of Congress; and each time the resolution was passed without a single dissenting voice.

Last Tuesday night I addressed the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, an organization that is part of Colorado history. At the meeting the members of the Association adopted the Anthony amendment unanimously.

Our convention will be held the middle of August at Colorado Springs. For greater convenience in the work of organization, headquarters will be moved there temporarily.

Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, of our Advisory Board, has secured commodious quarters for the Congressional Union, so the coming week will be spent in moving and getting settled in our new home.

I spent two days at Colorado Springs in the early part of the week, running over to Manitou, where we expect to have a booth. There is a great deal of enthusiasm among our members at the Springs, and the city is crowded with tourists.

Ella C. Thompson.

Virginia

Chairman: *Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith,* 204 *East Grace Street, Richmond.*

OPEN air meetings were continued last week in Virginia. Mrs. Meredith writes: "Mrs. Brooke gave us a splendid talk on the street."

In Newport News where Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke held the first suffrage open-air meeting in the history of that city, a great crowd gathered to hear her lecture at noon, and again in the evening. The meeting secured excellent publicity in the Newport News papers. At a noon meeting at Hampton the following day the audience was not so large, but was attentive and interested.

Minnesota

Chairman: *Mrs. Alden H. Potter,* 2489 *Irving Avenue, South, Minneapolis.*

MRS. DANA DURAND, of Minneapolis, wife of Professor Durand, holding the chair of Economics and Statistics at the University of Minnesota, and formerly Director of the Census at Washington, D. C., has accepted the chairmanship of one of the congressional districts in Minnesota, and is now organizing a deputation to her Congressman.

Mrs. Gertrude Hunter writes: "The work is going splendidly in the Eighth Congressional District, in spite of the fact that no suffrage organizing has ever been done and that there is positively not one suffrage organization outside of Duluth in this great territory of six counties as large as a whole eastern state.

"I am working day and night, covering two towns a day, with an indoor meeting and street meeting in every town. In Virginia, one of the important mining towns on the 'Range,' I talked to between three and four hundred men for an hour and a half, and they passed a resolution with only two 'no' votes calling on Representative Miller to vote for the amendment."

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas of New York and Newport

Rhode Island

Headquarters: 43 *Bellevue Avenue, Newport.*
Organizer: *Miss Isabella Mott.*

WITH headquarters in the best location in town and luxuriously fitted and equipped through the generosity of Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Marsden Perry, the Union opens its second season in Newport with the brightest prospects for a most successful campaign in Rhode Island. Although not yet formally opened, the headquarters have attracted much attention among men and women who heretofore have been indifferent to suffrage.

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, formerly Miss Blanche Oelrichs, of New York, is chairman of a committee of women to arrange a thé dansante at Marble House, Mrs. Belmont's residence. This is the first time that any affair of the sort has ever been given for suffrage in Newport.

Isabella Mott.

Connecticut

Chairman: *Mrs. W. D. Ascough,* 4 *Washington Street, Hartford.*

MRS. MARY RITTER BEARD, chairman of the Fifth Congressional District of Connecticut, has arranged for a deputation to Congressman Glynn on Friday July 16. Four automobiles with twenty women are going from New Milford; the women will be accompanied by Professor Charles A. Beard and Dr. George H. Wright, both of whom will address Mr. Glynn on the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Mrs. W. D. Ascough, chairman of the Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, will join the party from Hartford. Judging by precedents in Connecticut the women can count on a courteous reception and on considerable interest being shown by Congressman Glynn, who will be a newcomer in Congress when he goes to Washington in December.

Annie G. Porritt.

California

Exposition Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth, Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*
City Headquarters: 125 *Lick Building, San Francisco.*
Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*
Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

MRS. FRANCIS J. HENEY, of Los Angeles, wife of the noted special prosecutor, this week, while in San Francisco, joined the Congressional Union, and will head the southern California delegation to the Convention. Mrs. Heney takes great interest in the amendment and her assistance in Southern California will be invaluable. Francis J. Heney, at the time of the hotly contested senatorial race in California was the only candidate for the Senate who went on record for the federal suffrage amendment. Mr. Heney will probably be one of the speakers at the final mass meeting at the September Convention.

Another distinguished visitor of the week was Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon's pioneer suffragist, who is at present official guest of the Oregon Commission at the Exposition in recognition of her services to the state of Oregon. On Thursday she visited the suffrage booth and spoke with enthusiasm of the work of the younger suffragists of the Union.

A series of tri-weekly booth meetings have been inaugurated by the Union which are proving a great attraction at the suffrage booth at the Exposition. At the second meeting Mrs. Helen Mabry of the New York Child Labor exhibit was the speaker, speaking eloquently for the national suffrage amendment as the only means to bring about quickly uniform and effective legislation for child labor.

Other speakers who are scheduled to act as hostesses at the booth, with brief programs, are Mrs. Julius Kahn, wife of Congressman Kahn; Mrs. Elizabeth Kent Arnold, the daughter of Mrs. William Kent; Mrs. Chen Chi, wife of the Commissioner General of China; Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, the accomplished New York sculptor and poet; Miss Ruth White, of Omaha; Mrs. C. S. Dunstan, of Richmond, Virginia, and many others. Miss Iris Calderhead is organizing these programs.

This week at the Suffrage Exhibit at the Exposition a series of booth meetings were inaugurated under the chairmanship of Miss Iris Calderhead, for the purpose of acquainting the Exposition crowds with the aims and purposes of the September Women Voters' Convention. At the first meeting, held Saturday, Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton, of New York, acted as chairman. The speakers were Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre. Mrs. Field, who has recently come to San Francisco from Portland, is a well-known western suffragist and writer, who did valiant service during both the Oregon and Nevada suffrage campaigns.

Mrs. Mestre, the wife of Mr. Harold Mestre, connected with the Government Mines Exhibit at the Exposition, is a charming young writer and sculptor from New York, who is taking an active interest in the work of the Union in California, and is acting on the decorating committee of the National Convention of Women Voters.

Street meetings were inaugurated this week outside the Exposition gates to acquaint the general public with the work of the Union and with their organ, THE SUFFRAGIST. It has been decided, owing to the traffic noise in this location, and the strict traffic rules forbid speaking near the gates, that this work will be taken up in other locations in the future. The speakers at the initial meeting were Mrs. Alice Park, of Palo Alto; Mrs. Helen Mabry, National Child Labor League of New York; and Miss Iris Calderhead.

Great interest is being manifested in the Women Voters' Convention, not only in California, but in

(*Continued on page* 8.)

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
1420 F St., Washington, D. C.
This will save much inconvenience

THIS week we acknowledge a gift of ten cents from Miss Joan Jordan, of Kenosha, Wisconsin. Miss Jordan is five years old. She gave the ten cents after much thought and at a great sacrifice of future joy from "all-day suckers." You can buy ten of them for ten cents.

Will not every member emulate, in proportion to her means, the generosity of Miss Jordan?

List of Contributions from July 6 through July 11

Mrs. Edna S. Latimer	$6.75
Mrs. M. Zurndorf	5.13
Mrs. Jane Moore Bristow	2.00
C. S.	10.00
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd	100.00
Mrs. S. B. M. Young	.55
Miss Harriet Bain	.60
Mrs. John Treadway	1.00
Miss Aline Solomons	2.00
Mrs. J. B. Newman	2.50
Mrs. John Winters Brannan	9.45
Equal Suffrage Association of Delaware	40.00
Mrs. Leonard A. Yerkes	2.00
Mrs. Francis I. duPont	2.00
Miss Mary E. Jones	1.00
Equal Suffrage Association of Wilmington	5.00
Miss Anita Bradford	.25
Mrs. H. S. Luscomb	2.00
Mrs. E. B. Weston	10.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	10.00
Mrs. N. Briggs Ells	.50
Mrs. Edward L. Graham	11.00
Miss Elizabeth D. Elder	1.00
Mrs. Frank G. Evans	1.00
Mrs. William J. Funck	5.00
Miss Jennie Smith	.50
Mrs. Townsend Scott	1.00
Mrs. Charles J. Ogle	5.00
Anonymous	54.00
Mrs. Alden H. Potter	25.00
Miss Abigail Dyer Thompson	10.00
Mrs. Nina G. Proctor	500.00
Mrs. H. C. Dahlgren	1.00
Mrs. Knobloch	1.00
Mrs. L. Bien	1.00
Miss Anna Pierce	1.00
Mrs. Boggs	1.00
Anonymous	.25
Susan B. Anthony Fund:	
Miss Flora Raymond	1.00
Collection	11.36
Membership fees	39.25
Sale of tickets	42.75
Total	$925.84
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$69,028.03
Total through July 11, 1915	$69,953.87

Committee of One Hundred

MISS ADA JAMES, of Richmond Centre, Wisconsin, has joined Mrs. Kent's Committee of One Hundred. It is the object of this committee to raise funds to maintain the national headquarters of the Congressional Union. Miss Ada James was formerly President of the Political Equality League of Wisconsin. She is one of the foremost suffrage workers of her state and is a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union.

5,000 New Subscribers

MRS. MARY BEARD in renewing her subscription to THE SUFFRAGIST writes: "I could not really do without the paper now. It is a truly wonderful little paper and I shall try to get every woman who goes on the deputation to Congressman Glynn to subscribe for it." Mrs. Beard is a woman of many occupations and her ardor must surely inspire all suffrage workers to do their utmost to obtain new subscriptions.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

JULY 6 THROUGH JULY 12.

Miss Alice Paul	4
Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter	2
Mrs. Cornelia Greenough	1
Miss Jessie Anthony	1
Miss Katharine A. Morey	2
Miss Maud Clark	1
Miss Edith L. Swift	1
Mrs. Paul Dessez	1
Mrs. W. T. Burch	1
Mrs. Edna Story Latimer	1
Miss Lucy Burns	1
Miss Doris Stevens	3
	19
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,056
Total through July 12	1,075

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 7)

other States. The Nevada Women's Civic League, of which Miss Anne Martin is President, has appointed 60 delegates to the September convention, representing every section of Nevada. Mrs. O. H. Mack, State Secretary of the Federation of Nevada Women's Clubs, has also offered help and cooperation in the coming convention, and promised to send a large delegation to San Francisco.

Under the chairmanship of Miss Frances Jolliffe, with Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton assisting, a large committee of local women is being organized to take in charge the production of the suffrage pageant which the Union hopes to produce at the Exposition during the September convention. A meeting has been called for next week which many representative women interested in the project have been asked to attend, among them Mrs. M. H. de Young, Miss Genevieve King, Miss Anne Reardon, Mrs. Charles Bentley, Mrs. Marcel Cerf, Mrs. Charles Aiken, Mrs. George Sperry and Miss Harriet Levey.

Vivian Pierce.

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East 41st Street, New York.*
Chairman: *Mrs. William L. Colt.*

A VERY valuable meeting was held in Bronxville on July 2, at which Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Commissioner Adamson, Deputy Commissioner Weeks and ex-Senator Leon O. Bailey were the speakers. Mr. Bailey's speech, which was a stirring defense of the federal suffrage amendment, is given on page 3 of this issue.

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Research Chairman of the Congressional Union and daughter of Congressman E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, will organize a deputation to Representative C. B. Ward, of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District.

Elizabeth W. Colt.

Plans for State Conventions of the Congressional Union

MISS MABEL VERNON arrived on July 11 at Salt Lake City, Utah, to arrange for a convention of the Congressional Union in that state. The convention will be held in the middle of August.

AFTER leaving Utah Miss Vernon will go to Nevada, to arrange the Congressional Union convention there. In Nevada Miss Bird Wilson, of Goldfield, has been appointed by Miss Anne Martin, President of the Nevada Women's Civic League, to cooperate with Miss Vernon.

THE convention of the Congressional Union in New Mexico has been postponed until July 23 on account of the illness of Mrs. Jose Chaves, of Belen, who has promised to organize it. Mrs. Chaves will be assisted by Miss May and Miss Ethel Church, of Santa Fe.

New Members

AMONG the new members who have recently joined the Congressional Union are Miss May Stanley Finch, of the *News Tribune,* Duluth, Minnesota; Mrs. F. L. Barrows, of Duluth, Minnesota, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Mary L. Benton, dean of women at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota; Mrs. Hattie Benton Clark, resident head of College House, Carleton College; Miss Sayde Pearl, saleswoman for the Maxwell Motor Company, of Chicago; Miss Florence M. Doty, of the *Rocky Mountain News,* Denver Colorado; Miss Sarah L. Scanland, secretary of the "Justice League," Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. Eloise F. James, president, Richland Center Woman Suffrage Club, Wisconsin.

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Fiber Silk Sweaters, in white or solid colors, trimmed in colored and white striped collars, cuffs, pockets and sashes, in a good range of the wanted colors, such as royal and gold, white and azure, white and black, white and old rose, and others, at..... **$13.50**

Kayser Silk Sweaters, made with sailor collar in back, turn back cuffs, buttonhole loops and sash, in navy, white, black, Belgian blue and gold, at..... **$15.00**

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